

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1879.

日四廿月九年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOTH, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL, DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HINZSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LAW, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—Hon. W. KESWICK. E. R. BEILLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINHARD, Esq. L. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MÖLVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER. Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. For Fixed Deposits:— For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

#### THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, 2800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

#### AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

## Banks.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum. " 6 " " 4 " " " 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

#### Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

#### THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong

grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER C. LEVYSOHN retired from our Firm in Hongkong and China on the 31st of December last, and Mr. LORENZ POESNECKER was admitted a PARTNER therein on the same day. Mr. JULIUS KRAMER has been authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procurator at CANTON.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, October 11, 1879. no11

### NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR to SIGN our Firm. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. del

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, CRASED on the 23rd September A.D.

Mr. C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.

REISS & Co.,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, October 5, 1879. ja3

### NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr. EASTLACK will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

### RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. See80

### COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. R. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an EXTENSIVE MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—480 Feet on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft. Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 6, 1879. See80

## For Sale.

### TENT FOR SALE.

IN Good Condition, a SQUARE TENT, 24 Feet by 12 Feet, Suitable for the RACE-COURSE or REGATTA.

Apply to

J. F. SHUSTER, Oriental Hotel.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. no10

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

### FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

### WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL Office.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

### TUESDAY,

the 11th Nov. 1879, at 2 p.m., (instead of as previously advertised,) at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, —

### A Collection of

CHINESE & JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising:— Vases, Dishes, Plates, Cups, Bowls, Jars, Old Chinciu Ware, Peking Enamelled Jars, Bronzes, Ornaments, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1879. no11

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs ADAMSON, BELL & Co., to sell by Public Auction, (For account of whom it may concern,) ON

### TUESDAY,

the 11th of November next, (Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

The British Barque "CHOCOLA," as she now lies at Anchor off YOW-MAR-TEE. She was built of Oak and Elm at NANTES in 1868, and is well and favorably known on this Coast. She is well found in Sails and Gear generally, has 2 BOWER ANCHORS, each with 100 fathoms Cable; also 1 SPARE ANCHOR and 2 KEDGES. She has been recently opened for survey, and is still open for inspection.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs ADAMSON, BELL & Co., or to the Auctioneers.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1879. no11

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ESSENTIALS, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIXTURES.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879. del

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE Presentation COMMITTEE invite the attendance of the RESIDENTS of Hongkong at the CITY HALL, at 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY Next, the 8th Inst., on the occasion of the presentation of a Congratulatory Address to PROFESSOR NORDENSKIÖLD.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 6, 1879. no8

### ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the BEST of LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PIC-NIC PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of SIX and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS. THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American BILLIARD TABLES.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

### ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. ti

### F. VINCENT.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, AND STOREKEEPER, HONGKONG.

BEGS to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he has received a Large Assortment of FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS, SPIRITS, and STORES of the BEST QUALITY (French Produce).

N.B.—F. V. is ready to supply at any of the Coast Ports, as well as in Hongkong, any quantity that may be required to suit Purchasers.

F. VINCENT, No. 4, Peel Street.

Hongkong, October 10, 1879. no10

## NOTICE.

SHIPPERS are hereby notified that, Commencing with the KASHGAR leaving on the 22nd Instant, and until further notice, the RATES OF FREIGHT to LONDON by the Undersigned Lines will be as follows:—

	P. & O. and M. M. Co. S.S. and Gens. Line.	O. S. S. O. Castle Line.
Tea	77.6	75.0
General Cargo	80.0	77.6

RATES to NEW YORK, 10s. per ton over the above.

A. MÖLVER, Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, M. M. Co.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, O. S. S. Co.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, Glen Line.

ppro. ADAMSON, BELL & Co., T. G. WILLIAMSON, Agents, Castle Line.

Hongkong, November 4, 1879. no11

### G. FALCONER & Co.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

45, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 20, 1879. no20

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

### YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO.

CIATION.

## NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879. del

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship "GLENFALLOCH," Captain TAYLOR, shortly expected, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 8th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

#### FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "NAMO," Capt. WESTBY, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 9th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 4, 1879. no9

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Company's Steamship "ACHILLES," Capt. C. ANDERSON, will be despatched on or about the 7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

#### FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON," Captain J. WILDING, will be despatched on or about the 7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 21, 1879.

#### FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "BENEDI," will call here about the 10th Proximo. Has room for a small quantity only.

For Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 30, 1879.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.



## THE CHINA MAIL.

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**For Sale.**  
**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.,**  
 BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following FIRST-CLASS  
 S T O R E S, &c.  
 Ex "OCEANIC,"  
 "LORD OF THE ISLES,"  
 And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.  
 Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.  
 Pine Apple CHEESE.  
 Lamburg CHEESE.  
 Sap Sage CHEESE.  
 Prime Gilroy CHEESE.  
 Fine Eastern HAMS.  
 Fine Eastern BACON.  
 Prime Smoked SALMON.  
 Smoked HERRINGS.  
 Boston MACKEREL.  
 SALMON BELLES.  
 Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.  
 Pickled OX-TONGUES.  
 Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.  
 SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.  
 Finest OATMEAL and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES.  
 "No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.  
 HICKORY NUTS.  
 PECAN NUTS.  
 BRAZIL NUTS.  
 PEANUTS.  
 COMB HONEY in Frames.  
 Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.  
 BROWNHAM'S TURKEY & TONGUE.  
 Do. LUNCHEON TONGUE.  
 Do. Compressed HAM.  
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed HAM.  
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.  
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed TONGUE.  
 Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.  
 Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.  
 Assorted Devilled MEATS.  
 Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.  
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.  
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYST-TER CRACKERS.  
 WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.  
 OATMEAL in Casks.  
 Fresh CORNMEAL.  
 Cracked WHEAT.  
 BUCK WHEAT.  
 RYE FLOUR.  
 ROMINY.

CUTTING'S Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.  
 CUTTING'S Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.  
 Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.  
 Do. PICKLED LIMES.  
 Do. STUFFED PEPPERS.  
 Do. ASPARAGUS.  
 Do. Ass. Corned VEGETABLES.  
 Do. Assorted PICKLES.  
 Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.  
 Split PEAS.  
 Mess' PORK and BEEF.  
 BORDEN'S Condensed MILK (very fresh).  
 &c., &c., &c.

CROSBY & BLACKWELL'S  
 HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSON'S  
 Assorted German SAUSAGES.  
 Do. DO. VEGETABLES.  
 Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S  
 SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'  
 Celebrated Family STORES.  
 Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.  
 Truffled SAUSAGES.  
 Cambridge SAUSAGES.  
 Bologna SAUSAGES.  
 Pork SAUSAGES. SAVELOYS.  
 SALMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).  
 HADDOCK ROES. Fried SOLES.  
 Kipper HERRINGS. BLOATERS.  
 HERRINGS A LA SAUNDINE.  
 OATMEAL, &c., &c.

**BOOKS!** **BOOKS!!** **BOOKS!!!**  
 The Latest and most Popular  
 NOVELS,  
 By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.  
 DICTIONARIES,  
 &c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coil," "Perfection" and "Empress of India"  
**TOBACCOS.**

Specialty Selected CIGARS.  
 Cavite CHEROOTS.  
 Princess CHEROOTS.  
 Cavite CIGARS.  
 Princess CIGARS.  
 Araceros CIGARS.  
 Vegueros CIGARS.  
 Chole No. 3 Melting CHEROOTS.  
 Chole No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

**REVOLVERS & RIFLES.**  
 Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.  
 Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.  
 SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.  
 COLE'S DERINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.  
 CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

## Notices to Consignees.

## CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Flora Castle*, KIDDER, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 11th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 4, 1879. no11

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. no8

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Suez* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. no10

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt. J. W. Dunham.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain Haje.—Melchers & Co.  
 HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millican.—Vogel & Co.  
 ANNIE S. HALL, American barkentine, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Wiel & Co.  
 PAUL MARIE, French barque, Capt. F. Gaillard.—Carlowitz & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *"NINGPO"*, Captain R. Cass, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 8th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, November 7, 1879. no8

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship *"DIAMANTE"*, Capt. TREBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 8th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 7, 1879. no8

## FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer *"EMUY"*, Captain BLANCO, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, November 7, 1879.

## "ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7, *Diamante*, British steamer, 514, E. Thebaud, Amoy Nov. 5, and Swatow 6, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Nov. 7, *Ingeburg*, German barque, 386, P. A. Hansen, Newchwang Oct. 26, Beans.—EDUARD SCHEELHANS & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7, *Flora Castle*, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

*Gustaf*, for Iloilo.  
*Ningpo*, for Shanghai.  
*Charlie*, for Chefoo.  
*Beethoven*, for Falmouth.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Diamante*, from Amoy and Swatow, Mr. Jas. Thornton, 158 Chinese, and 4 Europeans (dock).

## To DEPART.

Per *Gualior*, from Hongkong: for Singapore, Mrs. Da Costa and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, 2 infants and European servant, Mr. Kessler, Lieut. J. H. Greer, 45 Soldiers, 5 wives, and 4 infants; for Calcutta, Mr. B. Rustonjee; for Penang, Mrs. Allen and family; for Bombay, Mr. J. E. Sassoon and native servant; for Brindisi, Messrs. W. L. Hunter, and A. H. Thornton.—From Shanghai: for Singapore, Mr. Lee Keng Keat and servant, Mr. A. Hickling; for Venice, Mr. W. S. Russell; for Southampton, Mrs. and Miss Bradford;—From Yokohama: for Southampton, Mr. J. C. Legg.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Diamante* reports: Strong monsoon and thick weather throughout.

The German barque *Ingeburg* reports: On the 30th Oct., spoke *August Friderich* from Amoy to Newchwang, in lat. 38 N., long. 121 E.

## CARGO.

Per S. S. *Gualior*, for London, 17,101 boxes and 4,147 half-chests Tea, 1,815 bales Silk, 26 cases Silk Piece Goods, 48 bales Waste Silk, and 315 pkgs. Sundries. For Continent, 44 bales Silk, 23 bales Waste Silk, 67 cases Silk-worms' Eggs, and 35 pkgs. Sundries.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—Per *Ningpo*, at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 8th Inst.

For MANILA.—Per *Diamante*, at 0.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 8th Inst.

For SAIGON.—Per *Pernambuco*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOOW.—Per *Namoa*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th Inst.

## MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Gualior* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th November, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio*, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Nov., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M.—Registry closes.

2.30 P.M.—Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, October 27, 1879. no12

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Ava* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## HOURS OF CLOSING.

## THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

## VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

## AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
May.	5, Alexander,	Penarth.
June.	31, Newcastle,	Antwerp.
June.	12, Pampero,	Cardiff.
June.	28, Joachim Christine,	Antwerp.
July.	27, Pym,	Antwerp.
July.	3, Undine,	Cardiff.
July.	8, Glenroes,	Antwerp.
July.	16, Aurora,	Hamburg.
July.	19, Comus,	Glasgow.
July.	28, Belled Will,	London.
July.	24, Primrose,	Penarth.
July.	24, Primrose,	Penarth.
July.	25, York Town,	Penarth.
July.	26, John Nicholson,	Cardiff.

Aug.

9, Ella Rickmers,

12, Paps,

14, Hesperus,

17, Minnie Carvill,

17, Coldstream,

18, Glandinowig,

18, Bannan,

Sept.

13, Hecla,

18, Carmelita & Ida,

20, Livingston,

20, Duina,

24, Glenalloch,

Penarth.

Cardiff.

Cardiff.

Antwerp.

Antwerp.

Hamburg.

Penarth.

Cardiff.

Cardiff.

Cardiff.

Cardiff.

Cardiff.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Ningpo* leaves for Shanghai.  
 Noon.—*Diamante* leaves for Manila.  
 Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

## General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, November 9:—

Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.

TUESDAY, November 11:—

Auction of British barque *Chocola*.  
 2 p.m.—Auction of Curios at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Sales Rooms.

Goods per *Flora Castle* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, November 12:—

3 p.m.—*American Mail* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.20 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1879.

THE Legislative Session of 1879-80 has at last been opened, and, in accordance with present custom, it has been ushered in by a torrent of defensive and defiant words which fully sustains the reputation of those concerned. As usual, there is much ground covered or rather littered, many subjects are dealt with, and a large number of points have been gracefully circumnavigated. Mr. Hennessy's so-called financial statement is unquestionably, although apparently satisfactory in its total, the most feeble of His Excellency's budget speeches. There is in it not a word about the public works of the delay in which so much has been said, or the Opium Farm as to which so much has been done and so much more left undone. These items may all appear in the Estimates; but as for explanations, Mr. Hennessy gives them only when pressed, or when it suits his purpose to do so. The grand flourish regarding the total value of the trade of this Colony inwards and outwards is but an echo of the sound which lately floated through the valleys of the Mikado's land; but the reiteration of such a statement, backed even by the weighty authority of Mr. Granville Sharp, does not appear to us to bear directly upon the actual general revenue. That the revenue is estimated at \$1,017,956 is certainly a proof of the prosperity of the Colony, in spite of all its disadvantages and reverses.

The debate—if such it may be called—on deportation was the most lengthy and important portion of the proceedings. It will be remembered that documents referring to deportation were asked for in Council as far back as November 11th, 1878, when Mr. Hennessy said he would have great pleasure in producing them. This promise, however, remained unfulfilled up to the end of April last, when Mr. Lowcock, who was then on the eve of leaving for England, was asked officially by the Governor to meet him privately at Government House. Of this interview and the various accounts given of it, we shall speak further on. One or two remarks are called for upon the result of Mr. Keswick's examination of those papers, and the deductions he makes from their contents. He finds that Mr. Hennessy's previous statement—that "every man had been deported whose case was considered by the Executive Council to require deportation and whose sentence was legal according to the opinion of the Attorney General"—is not borne out by the papers. There is, revealed, in fact, a continuous struggle going on, in which the reckless discharge of dangerous criminals from custody on the technical plea that the warrants for their deportation are illegal, and no attempt whatever is made to obtain security from such rascals or to detain those who have proved themselves confirmed criminals. This was really the point of Mr. Keswick's speech, and, notwithstanding the undignified manner in which Mr. Hennessy met the criticism, he showed that he had made his point, for one of the cases cited proved that the very means suggested, viz., sending the man to be dealt with by the Magistrates, had been adopted, and is the course subsequently followed. The Executive Council, the Attorney General, common sense, the security of the Colony, and even the Secretary of State, are all set at defiance when a cherished notion of clemency or humanitarian feeling has once possessed the generous soul of Governor Hennessy. Mr. Hennessy certainly deserves the credit for persistence and perseverance in this crusade in favour of the rascals

of China. If the only duties of his high office were to protect confirmed criminals from any undue action of the law or to save them from the effects of technical flaws, he could not have shown more zeal or spent more of his time and Government stationery than he has done. Nearly half of the Governor's defence refers to the now historical case of Chan Tin Lam, and the whole of the dispute turns on one or all of these facts;—the prisoner had been dealt with by the Magistrates as a juvenile offender, and had been flogged as such, although the prisoner alleged he was over sixteen years of age; in the sentence twenty-four strokes were named instead of twenty (twenty-one were really given), and they were ordered in one dose instead of in two instalments of twelve each. Minutes and despatches innumerable have been written on these momentous questions, and some of them are now printed and have been laid before the Houses of Parliament—by whose verdict, says Mr. Hennessy, he is quite willing to abide. There can be little doubt that the Governor's preconceived notions, formed without proper data, as to how to treat Chinese criminals, are at the bottom of most of his so-called political difficulties. Instead of calling in his administrative discretion to deal with rascally prisoners, he strains the law—against the Magistrates and the Attorney General—to let off such unworthy objects of clemency; and the result is that, when exception is taken to such administration, a cloud of dust, formed of despatches and minutes, is raised, which generally falls upon his predecessors, his subordinates, and his opponents generally—in fact, everybody except himself. Let any one look through the lengthy report of yesterday's proceedings, and note the number and variety of those who are necessarily censured in order that the conduct of H. E. John Pope Hennessy shall be upheld. Every one is wrong—only he is right. This is an impression which frequently succeeds such a display as that in the Council Chamber on the occasion under notice. The gentleman who now governs us has the power of making the worse appear the better cause; and to that credit he, in fair warfare, is fully entitled. But the "opinion" of Mr. Philippo (in spite of its indiscreet reference to Lord Lytton, dragged into print by the Governor and then stigmatized), the first speech of Mr. Keswick, the letter of Mr. Lowcock, and Mr. Hennessy's own so-called defence, fail to shake the opinion we have uniformly held that Mr. John Pope Hennessy is wedded to an unsound policy of government, and that he adopts means that are open to question in carrying out the objects of that policy.

This leads us to point out one or two facts which were omitted yesterday by the speakers when referring to the Letter from the Hon. H. Lowcock. Upon that letter, and the circumstances surrounding it, depends, as it seems to us, a verdict on an important question as to the straightforward conduct of public business by those concerned. It is not so much a dispute as to whether Mr. Hennessy or Mr. Lowcock is right in the narrative of what took place at a private interview, as it is a subject for grave consideration whether a policy defended by means so original and unique is one which bears the stamp of soundness and durability. Look at the facts, and at the defence given by Mr. Hennessy. The "semi-official note" of which the Governor made so much, is one which absolutely did not require an answer, even if Mr. Lowcock had had the time to do so: it was a mere private note, accompanying the official offer of the private interview, and meant on the face of it that the interview itself had rendered any further communication or reply unnecessary.

What was actually replied to, in the temperate letter which Mr. Lowcock wrote from Southampton, was the Minute made by Mr. Hennessy on the day of the interview, and, unseen and unapproved by Mr. Lowcock, submitted to the Council a month afterwards (29th May). That Minute was never referred to by the Governor in his speech yesterday, although it really contained the only grounds for a fair discussion of the subject.

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ship had supposed the case was dealt with under Ord. No. 6 of 1862, and not the later enactment. Mr. Russell most regretted the mistake. He thought the blunder might have been detected by the first clerk or the Superintendent of the Gaol; and he referred to the fact that it appeared for a time to have escaped His Excellency's attention. That it should, at first, have escaped his attention was not surprising, he wrote, for, though he detected other illegalities in the proceedings, he had hardly time (not being then four weeks in the Colony) to make himself acquainted with section 6 of Ordinance 9 of 1867. But that could not be said for the experienced officers to whom he referred the case. In his despatch stated in this connection this much to the credit of the magistrate who had committed this error. In 1876, he had, as Visiting Justice, detected an illegality which had gone on for years and pointed out in the Justices' book the nature of that illegality, adding that Mr. Tomlin, to whom he spoke about the flogging of prisoners who were not felons, had even at his request, refused to alter the practice, and the magistrate added: "The Superintendent has incurred a grave responsibility, and it is my duty to call attention to it." This illegality had gone on for years. The Governor's despatch the whole of which was read, concluded:—

"No laws are better known in Hong-kong than the flogging laws, so that the criminal himself and the other prisoners knew also that it was illegal. I need not dwell on how far the knowledge of such a fact and of its painful consequences in the recent case of Mok Akwai must necessarily affect the discipline of the prison. Unless I can receive your Lordship's support in putting a stop to these illegalities, I fear my labours in endeavouring to reform the discipline of the gaol and to diminish crime will be seriously increased."

A short despatch was sent home later after Mr. Phillipps had recognized that the Magistrate had made a mistake and had said that no doubt greater care would be taken in future, having also read the R. E. said he had no doubt greater care would be taken by the Magistrates in future. Bearing in mind, however, the exceptional and severe code of laws in this colony for the flogging, branding, and deportation of the Chinese, he would certainly not relax his own efforts to prevent any illegal addition to the severity of that code. Now, he was told, forsooth, that though this man had been illegally flogged, that though in the opinion of the Magistrates he was a juvenile offender and the deportation sentence was illegal, he should have acted on that sentence, or have devised some means, after the full term of imprisonment had been served, of punishing that man. All he would say was he had very little doubt that he would be the opinion of those who have already read these papers. They were laid, by command of Her Majesty, before both Houses of Parliament, and he was ready to abide by the verdict of those Houses. He came now to the case of Mok Akwai. With regard to this despatch H. E. said that he was not surprised to find that the hon. gentleman had heard of it, for after this despatch was sent to Lord Carnarvon some months elapsed, and then his private secretary asked him if the answer had come in Chan Tin Lam's case, because, he said, a certain gentleman "has received a letter from a permanent official in the Colonial Office, who was formerly in Hongkong, and that gentleman says in an answer is coming out in Chan Tin Lam's case in which Lord Carnarvon differs with the Governor as to whether the flogging was legal or not. He said no despatch had come, nor did it come until a subsequent mail."

The hon. member thought the man had been let out because he gave instructions on a certain day that no prisoner arrested by the police for returning from deportation was to be prosecuted without his sanction. He explained why he gave these instructions. The Chief Justice would remember what took place in a prosecution in reference to which he represented the inconvenience of the Executive being placed, as it were, in opposition to the Judicial Authorities, and he said:—"Before a man is brought before me to be prosecuted for returning from deportation why not look into the matter and see whether the sentence is legal?" Well, he acted on that advice. But he took the advice of others besides the Chief Justice; he took the advice of his Executive Council, who supported him by a resolution from which Mr. Phillipps was the only one dissenting. This man was prosecuted. Mr. Keawick had not seen that minute; he had not turned over the leaf. The history of this case was this. The last flogging the man got was of this nature. Sir Arthur Kennedy's warrant said:—"Let the said Mok Akwai be discharged from custody and prohibited from residing in the Colony for five years from the date hereof." That was on the 21st October. In spite, however, of that, the man was not discharged on the 21st October. He was kept in custody until the 30th on which day he was flogged and deported. But more than that, he was taken from the hospital to be flogged, and his name is recorded in the dock list of that day. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Keawick) was the Visiting Justice at that time. Two other prisoners were illegally flogged in April and July, 1876, and the Visiting Justice, in August, 1876, who saw the records, if he did his duty properly and looked at the books when he visited the prison, was the hon. gentleman himself. Twice only in that year, in April and August, did Mr. Keawick act as Visiting Justice. Did he go through the books and see if any illegal punishment had been inflicted; if he did he saw the illegal punishment and took no notice of it. But he presumed the answer was that he did not. Now this matter had been brought before Parliament and as in this little Parliament the question had been brought forward by the hon. member in his communication from Mr. Lowcock, who had been communicating with some one in the Colonial Office, he thought it was due to Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India whose name was put in a minute by Mr. Phillipps, that he should say this:—that Mr. Phillipps was not justified, either by the etiquette of the profession to which he belonged, or the position he held here as his adviser, or what was of more importance, by the plain facts of the case, in making that official minute on the conduct of Lord Lytton. He said, if the Governor censured in any way the magistrates he would be guilty of the blunder committed by Lord Lytton, who had censured a magistrate who had rightly punished a European accused of killing a native. He did not censure the magistrates; at the late Mr. May knew, and Mr. Russell knew full well they never received any approach to censure. Not in that case

did he proceed to censure—which he might have done—Mr. Phillipps; but he sent for him, and said to him:—"I will say nothing about your addressing an admonition to the Governor of the Colony, but here is your opinion about Lord Lytton; it is that written by a Portuguese clerk, it is the talk of the whole colony; you did not send it in a confidential manner, but in an ordinary O.S.O., seen and read by every clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office. Surely you might have spared the Governor and Lord Lytton the kind of lecture you give in that." Mr. Phillipps, after some consideration, remarked that he was sorry he had given the minute to his clerk to be copied out, and he was also sorry he had sent the paper in an ordinary O.S.O. and not in a confidential form. That satisfied him. No censure was pronounced upon any one, except that extraordinary censure upon Lord Lytton. He might say that whatever the private opinion of Mr. Phillipps and his hon. friend (Mr. Keawick) they were entitled to hold it, but as that was opinion recorded in an official manner he was bound to say Her Majesty's Government entertained a very different opinion of Lord Lytton's conduct in that case. So far from thinking he had committed a blunder, the Government entirely approved of the course he had taken, and the minutes he had made in the case, and the despatch concluded by saying Her Majesty's Government desired to express to him their hearty sympathy in the line of conduct he was pursuing as evidenced by his action in that very case. And yet that was the kind of case to be brought by Mr. Phillipps against him in a minute. He did not know that he need add much more to this, that not only had he to consult the Executive, he thought it only his duty in the administration of justice, to pay some regard to the views expressed by the Chief Justice. He had never met any Chief Justice whose public expressions of opinion did so nothing out of advice received from him privately—he thought deserving of more attention than those of Sir John Smal. And therefore, in sending to the Secretary of State one of these very cases, he thought it his duty to call the attention of Lord Carnarvon to the observations of the Chief Justice from the Bench in dealing with some illegality in a deportation case. Then, his Honour pointed out, these deportation Ordinances were passed in a season of panic, and said:—"The deportation law, must be construed with great caution." Could he neglect that advice, given from the Bench a few weeks after he arrived in the Colony? More than that, he pointed out—which really was a matter he (the Governor) was bound to consider for other reasons—the political consequences of deportation pursued, as the hon. gentleman (Mr. Keawick) no doubt would wish to have it put in all ordinary cases, had to be very gravely considered. His Honour said:—"What about our treaties with the Empire some talk of deporting criminals as we act in accordance with the treaties? These national treaties are reciprocal. The result may be that we shall give ground to the Chinese Government to deport British subjects from China."

And His Honour made other remarks of great importance, all of which he ventured to commend to Her Majesty's Government. Was he justified, after that, in dealing with deportation otherwise than as an exceptional mode? The difference, after all, between the hon. gentleman and Mr. Lowcock, and a few who agree with them, and himself as Governor, was only this:—he said that deportation should be regarded as an exceptional measure and should not be regarded as an ordinary mode of punishment; whereas he understood there were gentlemen here who would wish to deport all Chinese prisoners. He would continue to deal with it in the way in which he had been dealing with it, which was in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice, his own opinion, and the instructions of Her Majesty's Government. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 9th July, wrote:—"I concur with you in thinking this form of punishment should be regarded as of an exceptional character and not to be employed in ordinary cases." There was, further, something more in this question than the mere fact that there have been illegal punishments, and an attempt, which has failed, to coerce a Governor into carrying out illegal sentences, more than the advice of the Chief Justice or the resolutions of the Executive Council, and this he had never disguised in this Council,—that on the manner of conducting deportation and dealing with prisoners and the remission of sentences would greatly depend the discipline of our gaol and the suppression of crime. He had not been many days in the Colony when he learned from the Chief Justice that in the days of Sir Hercules Robinson he knew, when he sentenced a prisoner, what was to be the duration of that sentence, but that since then he had been no longer certain as to the duration of the sentences he passed on criminals. The Chief Justice might give a desperate criminal nine years, and in the days of Sir Hercules Robinson that man would have had to serve two-thirds of his time. After Sir Hercules Robinson left another system was introduced, without the knowledge or sanction of Her Majesty's Government, whereby prisoners got a remission of their sentences after serving only one-half. Nor did it stop there. During the absence of the Colonial Treasurer he was not even a question of half, but prisoners were being liberated who had served only one-third; he held in his hand papers on the subject: it was the first time the Chief Justice had seen them. The first application he got was in June, 1877, and in his mind he found that the Chief Justice in his minute, took up the very point he took up in his despatch to the Secretary of State when he reported the 33 prisoners liberated on one day. The Chief Justice never being consulted about these cases, the men were let out after serving one-third of their term of imprisonment. This was immediately before his arrival. In January, 1877, the recommendation was made to let all these people be deported. In February the warrants were made out. Here is one man, Ip Afook, for burglary and larceny, had been sentenced to three years; "character in gaol very bad." And that man was liberated and deported, after one year and three months. That man had been convicted of larceny in 1874, for which he received four months. He was again convicted within a week of his release from prison, and was again simply sentenced to six months' hard labour. Within two months of his release he committed burglary and larceny and then he got three years. And yet he got released amongst this lot of prisoners, released without the knowledge of the Chief Justice, and against the rules framed by Her Majesty's Government. These were men who almost immediately returned to the colony, and in his despatches

would be found the cases of men, who having been branded and deported, having served one-third of their term, came back to us very speedily. It was not more than a week since the present Chief Justice at Kowloon came to see him about the state of the criminal class on the borders of this colony and Kowloon, and he then said that a number of the men who were hanging about the village in Chinese Kowloon without any employment had made upon them which he was told showed they had been in Hong-kong prison a few minutes' reach of the colony. They could make a raid into British Kowloon at any moment, and they could reach Victoria in an hour. He took pains to ascertain whether any of these men were in the habit of getting across our frontier, from a village where there are a number of stone-cutters close to our boundary, and a few days ago he instructed Capt. Doane to apprehend as many of them as possible, not for the purpose of deporting them again, but for the purpose of having them brought before the Chief Justice who would have to deal with them. Only the other day he sent a minute to the Chief Justice and Magistrates on this subject. In the case of a man recommended for deportation, the Attorney General said:—"Banishment is the only thing you can do, but even that will do no good; the man is sure to return." He called attention to the fact that this man had at one time been sentenced to some years' penal servitude for committing burglary in this Colony, and after serving a short time he was let out in one of these batches. He was brought before the Police Magistrate again in May, 1878, and convicted of having house-breaking implements in his possession at night. And then he got a few months' imprisonment, instead of being sent before the Chief Justice to be dealt with as severely as possible. All he had to say to the hon. gentleman was this. He might rely upon it that he had paid some attention to the question of prison discipline and suppression of crime; this is one of the functions of his office; he had been sent here to govern this Colony; he had some experience in the government of Chinese, and he believed nothing would be worse, more disastrous or cause more insecurity to life and property than to take the advice of the hon. gentleman and his absent colleagues, Mr. Lowcock. They were men of business and high position, well qualified no doubt to conduct their own business; but in these matters, touching the administration of law, he had to consult those whose lives had been devoted to their consideration. Was he wrong, therefore, when in August, 1878, he took the responsibility, the very grave responsibility, of instructing the Captain-Superintendent of Police to make such a serious change as to institute two-thirds night-duties for the police instead of half? Was he wrong when he appointed a Committee to consider the question of crime and police and report to him? The Committee said and report to him? The Committee said that great evils arose from the system of conditional pardons, that it was better to make the men serve out their lawful sentences, and furthermore, the Secretary of State had said deportation should not be employed in ordinary cases but be regarded as an exceptional punishment. That Committee examined the whole question, had the witnesses and documents before them, and they arrived at the conclusion that the practice of deportation was not unduly relaxed during his administration. He did not know that he could give the hon. gentleman any further explanation. He was not to blame if the attention of the British Parliament had been drawn by these papers to what had taken place in Hong-kong. He was not a Visiting Justice. He was not responsible for having passed by these irregularities. He had detected some of them and had endeavoured to check them. He had every confidence he would receive the support of the Council, and especially of the Chief Justice in his endeavours to have none but legal punishments inflicted and to suppress crime by preventing the just administration of law which would do more than anything else to carry out the intention of the law and the promotion of that confidence which should exist between this community and the Executive.

Mr. Keawick: Hear, hear. The Acting Attorney General with regard to the Chan Tin Lam case said he was the magistrate who had made the blunder. The act prescribed 20 lashes as the maximum punishment at one time; he ordered 24 lashes and omitted to add the words dividing punishment into two parts. As a matter of fact prisoner only got 21; but on this he founded no excuse; he only pointed out that fact as showing that the man had not been so very hardy dealt with beyond what the law allowed. He (the G. A.) did not think any injustice had been done to himself; but as this report had gone home to the Secretary of State, he might say, with reference to the argument he had used, that of course it was a defensive one. He was placed on his defence, and he put this forward as a ground of extenuation. This point escaped the observation of the chief justice and the clerk, who were really, he submitted, the persons more likely to detect an error or omission than anyone else. A magistrate, having a large amount of business to get through, made a hasty order or informal note occasionally, and had to trust very much to his chief clerk, who makes out the formal warrants. It was not so very odd it should have escaped him originally in making it, as it was odd it escaped his Excellency, who was going through the case very carefully and at first hand. He was much obliged to His Excellency for having called attention to the fact that he had discovered—and did deserve some little credit for that—that Mr. Tomlin had been flogging with the cat, but it was only right to mention that at the time he produced an Executive order for that being done, so that exonerated him to some extent; this (Mr. Russell) thought he did not mention at the time.

The Governor said he had never passed the slightest censure, nor did he now. He believed his hon. friend did notice in his minute Tomlin's defence. He thought the credit for the exposure was due to his hon. friend. Mr. Keawick said it was a source of great satisfaction to him that he had brought forward this subject to-day; it had enabled His Excellency to make certain statements which he was sure would be received with much satisfaction. He explained that his objects in bringing forward these documents was to correct any misapprehensions he might have had as to discrepancies between the way in which the cases had been dealt with and the statement of His Excellency at the last meeting. His Excellency appeared to consider that his (Mr. Ke-

wick's) views with regard to many of the subjects in connection with punishment in Hongkong were of a character different from those of the Governor. He was happy to say that in most of them, though His Excellency was of a different opinion, his views and support had been with him. It was not often he made remarks on subjects like this. When he did make them, it was with the object of obtaining information and correcting misapprehensions. He was not aware he had said anything but what was reasonable to be concluded from the reading of the papers which were laid upon the table. With regard to deportation, he had the strongest possible feeling it should be used most carefully. He did not for one moment wish to differ from the remarks His Excellency had made, with somewhat of a personal feeling towards himself. There was no doubt that many criminals were transported to the Kowloon shore and there plotted plans to the injury of the colony. In making the remarks he did in introducing this subject, he did so with no desire to cast censure, but with a view of showing that he thought there was a discrepancy between the acts and the words used when they last met. Much that had been said had dispelled that opinion. (Hear, hear.) He thought the change of system in the Police was one altogether to be approved of; and if His Excellency thought he preferred deportation and the punishment of criminals to its prevention it was a great error. There was no more loyal supporter of law and order in the colony than he was, though he said it himself, and he was sure no policy advocate by him would have the effect His Excellency suggested of depreciating property, diminishing population, or increasing crime. On the contrary, he would have such sanitary improvements as were required carried out, and that splendid balance which His Excellency referred to, and which it was very satisfactory to know existed, he should spend, for assuredly far more than \$20,000 would be gained by having that money judiciously spent in improving the Colony, bringing water, and providing other sanitary necessities. His policy, if he had one, was not that of interfering with the legitimate action of men, but he should like to see pursued a policy of firmness, of perfect disinterested punishment when punishment is due, that there should be no leniency shown to criminals who were carrying out sentences; and when he alluded to some of the cases in which criminals have been cast adrift on the colony he thought, as he thought now, there might have been devised—or devised, perhaps, was not the correct word—but that laws might have been put in motion by which the men could have been deported under a proper system. (Hear, hear from several hon. members.)

The Chief Justice congratulated the Council on the way in which this matter had been dealt with. That such questions should be raised was, he believed, the healthiest thing that could happen in any Colony or any State, when they were raised in the way in which the hon. member raised this question. He did not catch a word which ought not to have been used in fair debate, and on the other hand, His Excellency the Governor, though the subject certainly in some respects touched him pretty closely, had avoided any language stronger than the occasion should call for. (Hear.) He would not himself go into any of the questions that had been raised, except to say that he believed that with regard to the question of the legality of deportation he was responsible; but it was his business, sitting as he did in court, to take care that, punish men how you will, they shall only be punished according to law. And if he could not punish them as he thought they deserved, if he thought the law did not allow of it, he had only to regret it, and say they must go unpunished. It was for the Council afterwards to say whether or not remedies should be devised for any insufficiency of the law, though he did believe, on the whole, the law pretty nearly provided for every wrong remedy. On this point he had certainly been annoyed to find that deportation in the way it had been carried out was most illegal, and when it came before him he did not hesitate to say so. He was perfectly satisfied with the way in which the matter was dealt with now. He did not say there were not exceptional cases, but he must say there was no exceptional case that came before the Governor on which the Governor did not do him the honour to ask the opinion of the Court. But it was no part of the business of the Judge to give advice, though he might do so if asked. As one of the best Judges he knew, a Melbourne Judge, said:—"It was not the place of the Judicial Department to pass an opinion upon the acts of the Executive. A Judge might be asked what reasons there were why mercy should not be shown, where there were reasons presented why mercy should be shown. His Excellency would always find him ready to give advice to the Executive in such cases."

Council adjourned.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co's. Line.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Great excitement prevails in Stamboul in consequence of the action taken by the British Government. The Turkish Ambassador has asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for explanations and the Russian Ambassador has been recalled from London.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P.M.S.S. City of Tokio came out of the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day.

We are requested to state that the address from the Hongkong community to Professor Nordenskiöld will lie for signature at the City Hall to-morrow, for a short time previous to its presentation, at three o'clock.

The Fokhten winter meeting is fixed for the 15th, 16th and 17th of January, the three last days of the week. There are some 20 events and a capital programme provided. Entries close on the 27th December at noon.

We understand that the sum of \$187 has been handed to Captain Pallander, of the *Vega*, being the amount collected by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. to give the crew of that vessel a farewell dinner. The balance of this sum not expended will be distributed amongst the men. Captain Pallander requests that his heartfelt thanks be given to the community for the kind consideration extended to the men under his command.

Our Overland edition (12 pp.) for to-morrow's English mail contains:—

Editorial Articles.—Mr. Pope Hennessy and his Critics. The Alleged "Snub" to the Justice of the Peace, Mr. Hennessy's "Oath" Fiction, Current Topics, The Case Against the Steam-tug *Fame*, Chinese Domestic Servitude in Hongkong, "Progress" in Formosa, The New Rules for Telegrams, The P. and O. Company and its Rivals.

General Articles.—Chinese Notes, Val-dictory Address to Mr. James Parker, Cricket Match, The Yacht Club, Vital Statistics for Hongkong, The S. S. *Loudon Castle*, A Tale of the Sea, The English Chaplaincy at Yokohama, The Post Office in Japan, Japan and China, Supreme Court, Marine Court, Police Intelligence, Licensing Court, Grand Banquet to Professor Nordenskiöld at Nagasaki, Departure of the Governor of Macao, The Freight Circular, Meeting, Legislative Council, Correspondence, Latest Reuter's Telegrams, Canton, Manila, Inquests, Scotch v. English, Domestic Servitude, A New Exodus, Commercial Summary, Miscellaneous Shipping Intelligence.

Canton. 6th Nov. evening. Professor Nordenskiöld and the gentlemen who came with him hither, returned by the *Poian* this evening; their engagements at your port not permitting their longer sojourn. By her, also, left our greatly esteemed neighbor the Rev. Dr. John Chalmers, LL.D., with his family, with the purpose to reside in your city for a considerable period. We believe that your community is conscious of the value of what it thus gains; but whether your appreciative sense thereof is adequate or not, we desire to assure you that the Canton Community is sensible of a great loss, and fain to find some mitigation of it in the hope that it is not permanent.

THE BEST POLICY. Hongkong, 7th November, 1879.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." Sir,—You will perhaps remember that in my letter to you of 30th May last, I warned your readers of the probable use to which His Excellency the Governor intended to put Mr. Marsh's "little semi-official note" to Mr. Lowcock. Mr. Hennessy's speech at the Council yesterday fully confirms my anticipations, and furnishes a further illustration, if one were needed, of the absolute necessity that exists for the observance of the utmost caution in communicating with the Head of the Executive.

It would have been just as easy for the Governor to have submitted his Minute to Mr. Lowcock for approval as to have instructed Mr. Marsh to write the "little semi-official note," upon which so much stress has been laid; but there was this obvious objection to the adoption of the former and more straightforward course, that Mr. Lowcock would at once have pulled down the house of cards, while the latter course possessed the double advantage of concealing the existence of the Minute until the time arrived for making it known, and affording His Excellency a plausible foundation for his unwarrantable statement. After all, Honesty is the best policy. Yours, VINDEX.

The following are the settlements:— British barque *Olavo Babuyan*, 368, London, private. British 3-m. schooner *Jessie McDonald*, 270, Whampoa to London, £2 5s. 6d. per ton of 50 c. ft. British ship *Endymion*, 769, to New York, £1 10s. 0d. per ton of 40 ft. American ship *City of Boston*, 1063, to New York, private. German barque *Magellan*, 425, to Hamburg, £1 14s. 0d. per ton of 60 c. ft. German barque *Marie*, 438, to Hilo to New York, £12 gold per ton of 20 cwt. Italian barque *Brennero*, 760, to Hilo to New York, £12½ gold per ton of 20 cwt. American barque *Miriam*, 628, to Hilo to New York, private.

British barque *Burgermeister van Middeburg*, 602, Saigon to Sourabaya, 25 cents per picul, 80 lay days. And one or two Ports in Java to Sydney, £1 5s. 0d. per ton of 20 cwt. 30 lay days. French barque *Charles*, 255, to Chofao and back, 25 cents per picul, 28 lay days. French barque *Paul & Marie*, 324, to Quilhon and back, \$1,850 in full. American 3-m. schooner *Annie S. Hall*, 457, to Haiphong, Quinhon and back, \$2,750 in full. British barque *Chelmsford*, 881, to Bangkok and back, (inside the Bar), 30 cents per picul, (outside the Bar), 25 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

German barque *Gesine Brons*, 402, to Singapore, \$700 in full; and Singapore to Hongkong (timber), \$2,800 in full. German steamer *Atlanta*, 782, to Saigon, \$1,500 in full; and Saigon to Hongkong, \$3,850 in full. German steamer *Olympia*, 788, to Singapore and Penang, \$4,250 in full. German steamer *Bellona*, 707, Swatow to Singapore (Passengers), \$8 per head, 9 lay days. British steamer *Pernambuco*, 643, to Saigon, \$1,250 in full.

POLISMANS WANTED. (From the *Glasgow "Baiter."*)

Bear Baiter, I write you these two times wance more, Though she's not fery much for to say, But she'll choek when you take her wee letter afore, You would also take this one to-day.

I was noticed they said in the papers last week That they wanted ten polismans strong For to leave this pig town and their fortunes to seek In a far-awa' place called Hong-Kong.

And I says to myself, says I, Tugal my man, You'll not forget me first for to go, For you're very sang here, and you'll do what you can, When the Captain says "Tugal"—say No.

She was used to her parridge each mornin' she ro, So I says, this will not do for me For to leave this good place—this good land of gout brose.

An' pe prught up on nothing but tea, And I was not much care for these China-mans too, Wi' lang fingers to steal a man's watch, An' mays, penides too, perhaps they'll nail you.

An' then run awa' at the scratch, But we've sent out praw polismans twice noo at wance, An' a free frae Tonal M'Phail Has said that the way he makes these rascals dance.

Is to screw up their head py the tail, Still I'm fery content for to stay where she was, For her peat's in the Crescents you see, And I says, Angus, yes too, and also because, They may go to Hong-Kong for me.

But I'll take deoch an dorris wi' all lads that go, And I'll see them awa' from our shore, And I'll tell them to write when they land safe—abstos so, Oiche bha lat, I'm yours, TUGAL M'HEOR.

"Oiche bha lat"—pronounced Oy-ke va lat means, "Good night with you."

Quotations. Hongkong, November 7.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$555 Old " " cash, 530 New Benares, cash, 505 Old " " cash, 505 New Malwa, credit, 715 Allowance Teals, — Old Malwa, credit, 770 Allowance Teals, —

Exchange. Bank, Wire, — — — — 3/8 Demand, — — — — 3/8 30 days' sight, — — — 3/10 4 months' sight, — — — 3/10 Credits, 4 — — — 3/10 India, Wire, — — — — 223 Demand, — — — — 223 Shanghai, demand, — — — 74 30 days' sight, — — — 74 Gold Leaf, 99½ fine — — — 27.30 Sovereigns, — — — — 5.3

Shares. Hongkong Bank, 58 ½ prem. Union Ins. Society of Oton, \$1,350, sales. China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,325, sales. North China Ins. Co., \$1,125, buyers. Yangtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,725, buyers. Chinese Insurance Co., \$300, sales. H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$200, buyers. China Fire Ins. Co., \$14 ½ prem. H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$11 prem, sales. H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$11 prem, sales. Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$11 China Coast S. Nav. Co., \$11.95 Hongkong Gas Co., \$76, sales. Hongkong Hotel Co., \$150, sales. China Sugar Refining Co., \$150. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal of 1877, do.

Temperature. (Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.) Hongkong, November 7.

Barometer—9 A.M. — — — 30.014 Do. 1 P.M. — — — 29.950 Do. 4 P.M. — — — 29.950 Thermometer—9 A.M. — — — 68 Do. 1 P.M. — — — 68 Do. 4 P.M. — — — 68 Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. — — 67 Do. 1 P.M. — — — 67 Do. 4 P.M. — — — 67 Do. Maximum — — — 68 Do. Minimum over night 65

The Charter of French barque *Ernest*, 396 tons, reported in last Circular, has been cancelled, the vessel will be sold.

The following vessels left "seeking":— The German barque *Louis Scheller*, 408 tons, for Bangkok.

The German barque *Feiko*, 251 tons, for Bangkok.

The disengaged tonnage in port amounts to 10 vessels, registering 7,642 tons, steamers not included.



## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 11th November. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1879. no12

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AYA, Commandant ROLLAND, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 14th November, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. no15

## MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 10th Instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th November.

Cargo received on board until — of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.  
" YOKOHAMA & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.  
" NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. no15

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GUALIOR, Capt. J. C. BABOT, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 8th November, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 27, 1879. no8

## TO LET.

THE Lower Portion of the East Wing of "B. XTER HOUSE," Four Rooms with Out-house and Baths. \$20 per month. Apply on the PREMISES.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. no10

## TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## TO LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES Situated in PEEL STREET, Nos. 13A and 13B, with Gas and Water laid on.

For further Particulars and Conditions, apply to the Undersigned here.

YFUNG MAW, No. 33, Gage Street.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879. del

## STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

## TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD, Apply to SHARP & DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

## INSURANCES.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

## SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

## YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 280,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq. Wm. MEYER, Esq.  
G. LUGAS, Esq. S. D. WASS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent.

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10080

## INSURANCES.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Agent.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bombay	4 k	Maury	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Y'hama & San F'disco	Mails, 12th
City of Tokio	4 d	Maury	Amer.	5075	Nov. 7	P. M. S. S. Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Diamante	5 h	Thebaud	Brit.	514	Nov. 7	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Tug Flying
Fame	6 b	Stopani	Brit.	117	Nov. 7	H. K. & W'p'o Dock Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Flaura Castle	7 c	Kidder	Brit.	1622	Nov. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Europe, &c.	To-morrow
Gwalior	5 c	babot	Brit.	1719	Nov. 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Holchow	To-morrow
Me-li	4 b	Marsden	Chl.	181	Nov. 6	C. M. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports	9th, daylight
Namoa	5 b	Westoby	Brit.	882	Nov. 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Ningpo	4 c	Cass	Brit.	761	Nov. 31	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	Coast Dock
Norus	5 c	Love	Brit.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Saigon	To-morrow
Pernambuco	3 k	Hyde	Brit.	643	Oct. 31	Melchers & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Sea Gull	3 k	Haydon	Amer.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders Insurance Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Suez	5 c	Reeves	Brit.	2141	Nov. 1	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Haiphong	
Sunda	5 c	Hunter	Brit.	1029	Nov. 5	P. & O. S. N. Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Washi	5 b	Rhode	Brit.	265	Oct. 24	Landstein & Co.		
Venice	5 b	Rhode	Brit.	1271	Nov. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Alexander Yeats	3 c	Dunham	Canad.	1598	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Alida	4 c	Biet	Ger.	850	Oct. 22	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Alva	4 c	Souza	Port.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.	Bombay	
Annie S. Hall	4 c	Nelson	Amer.	455	Oct. 23	Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	
Boethoven	2 k	Haje	Ger.	340	Nov. 2	Melchers & Co.	Hamburg	
Belle of Oregon	4 c	Merriman	Amer.	1168	Oct. 6	Edmund Schellhass & Co.	Portland	
Bonita	4 k	Stebr	Ger.	341	Oct. 29	Edmund Schellhass & Co.		
Brennero	3 c	Buggolino	Ital.	766	Nov. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Canton	2 c	Knudson	Siam.	779	Oct. 15	Chineses		
Charité	4 k	Gautier	Feh.	255	Nov. 1	Carlowitz & Co.	Chefoo	Coast Dock
Chateaubriand	4 k	Leroy	Feh.	387	Sept. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	For Sale
Chocola	4 k	Kennett	Brit.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York	
Emerald Isle	4 c	Staples	Amer.	1696	Oct. 13	Vogel & Co.	Haiphong	
Ernest	4 k	Hervé	Feh.	890	Oct. 1	Landstein & Co.		
Floral Star	4 k	Davidson	Ger.	356	Nov. 19	Wieler & Co.		
Gesine Brons	4 k	Trumbach	Ger.	402	Oct. 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Singapore	Coast Dock
Glamorganshire	4 k	Angar	Brit.	457	Sept. 21	Vogel & Co.	New York	Cleared
Guatav	4 k	Raben	Ger.	856	Sept. 22	Siamson & Co.	Hollo	
Hans	3 k	Le Monk	Ger.	310	Sept. 11	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Hazel Holme	3 k	Millican	Brit.	405	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Jules Dufaire	4 k	Willigen	Brit.	434	Aug. 30	Tan Keng Ho		
Magellan	8 k	Sternberg	Ger.	435	Oct. 30	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Margerton	3 k	Thompson	Brit.	330	Sept. 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Norseman	1 b	Hetterson	Siam.	324	Oct. 12	Yuen Fat Hong		
Paul Marie	4 k	Gallard	Feh.	324	Oct. 30	Carlowitz & Co.	Quinhon	
Queen of India	4 c	Cary	Brit.	390	Oct. 31	Vogel & Co.	London	
Race Horse	2 k	Tehmeyer	Siam.	387	Oct. 19	Siamson & Co.		
Rapid	2 b	Steinburg	Siam.	429	Nov. 2	Chinees		
Southern Cross	7 b	Gibbs	Amer.	1129	Oct. 15	Captain		
Spartan	8 k	Vincent	Amer.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	8 k	Clough	Amer.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Tai Lee	4 k	Stebr	Ger.	266	Oct. 2	Edmund Schellhass & Co.	London	
Toowoomba	7 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit.	586	Aug. 26	Vogel & Co.	London	
Twilight	3 k	Watland	Amer.	1302	Sept. 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Victory	4 k	Whiting	Brit.	255	Oct. 18	Edmund Schellhass & Co.	Bangkok	
WHAMPOA								
Davina		Scott	Brit.	425	Oct. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Jessie McDonald		Stott	Brit.	275	Nov. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
CANTON								
Yangtze		Schultz	Brit.	782	Nov. 6	Siamson & Co.	Shanghai	